



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the editor to use the reports of the representative of the Great Elector. These would have furnished at least one characteristic speech of Cromwell. Mrs. Lomas should have said that the supplement contains four new letters from Oliver to Henry Cromwell, instead of three. All letters of Cromwell, no matter how similar to others, should either have been printed in full, or the variations noted, instead of merely calendarizing them; in the editor's note, and again on III, 313, the name Downing is given where Downhall is meant. Firth's introduction is all that could be asked.

R. C. H. CATTERALL.

The Adventures of King James II of England. With an introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. GASQUET, D.D. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1904. Pp. xliii, 502.)

THE anonymous author of the *Adventures of King James II*, supposed to be Thomas Longueville, has already entered more than once the field of seventeenth-century biography. Among his previous publications *The Life of a Conspirator (Sir Everard Digby)*, *The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby*, and *Rochester and other Literary Rakes of the Court of Charles II* will recall the character of his prevailing interests, which are personal rather than political. Likewise, in the present work the aim is not to study James as a king, and still less to trace again the events of those stormy years which culminated in his expulsion from the throne, but rather to tell the story of those less-known sides of James's life in which he appeared to most advantage, as a soldier, as a sailor, and as a conscientious and efficient administrator.

Although there is ample evidence of familiarity with the contemporary memoirs of the period, the book is practically based on the celebrated *Life of James II*, compiled by order of the old Pretender from the king's own memoirs, and first published by the Rev. J. S. Clarke in 1816. Not only has it been the author's chief reservoir of facts, but it has largely colored his estimate of the character and motives of James. Strangely enough, although Ranke in a masterly criticism of this work has shown its untrustworthy character by comparing it in places with the extracts made by Carte and Macpherson from James's original memoirs and published by the latter in his *Original Papers*, the present writer makes no mention of these valuable fragments, even though he occasionally quotes from another work of Macpherson's, *The History of Great Britain*, etc. Indeed, in referring to that portion of James's memoirs relating to his experiences under Turenne, which is printed in volume II of De Ramsay's *History of Viscount Turenne*, he states that this collection "is the only portion of James' manuscript *Memoirs* that we have, at any great consecutive length, and the substantial agreement of it with the *Memoirs* edited by Clarke goes far to show the care, accuracy, and trustworthiness of the compiler" (p. 57,

note 2). On the sides of James's career with which the author is chiefly concerned it is only fair to say that Clarke's *Memoirs* are a much less unsafe guide than are the parts which relate to his political activity in England.

The narrative is clear and fairly readable, considering the dullness of the man with whom it deals, and while it keeps James's best side uppermost, and while it exhibits frankly Roman Catholic sympathies, the facts, except here and there where Restoration politics comes in, are presented accurately and fairly.

Although political questions are touched on only slightly, the bias against the party opposed to James is all too evident. Aside from occasional references to Macaulay, usually for a partizan purpose, Lingard is the only general historian used; and many particular instances might be cited of the author's eagerness in the cause of James and his party and of his animus against their enemies. Arlington is said (p. 202) to have worked for the Test Act out of hostility to the Duke of York, when it seems more likely that his aim was to get rid of Clifford in order to succeed him as Lord Treasurer. Mr. John Pollock's evidence concerning the real designs of the Roman Catholics in the latter half of Charles's reign, as distinguished from those mendaciously attributed to them by Oates, is hastily dismissed as unconvincing (p. 243). Halifax, because of his desire to limit the power of James in the event of his succession, is not given adequate credit for his share in defeating the Exclusion Bill.

Keen on exonerating James from any responsibility for the "Bloody Assize" of Jeffreys, the author states (p. 322) that it is recorded in the *Lives of the Norths* that when Lord North informed the king of the excessive severities of Jeffreys, James sent orders to stop them. No page reference is given for this statement: it occurs on p. 391 of Jessopp's edition of 1890; but a learned note is appended, which the author does not mention, showing that, since North died on September 5 and since Jeffreys did not open his assize at Dorchester till September 3, it is unlikely that North made the remonstrance attributed to him. Moreover, the fact that James appointed Jeffreys chancellor after North's death rather contradicts the conclusion that "it is clear that when he realized Jeffreys' cruelty, he strongly disapproved of it". The delight of the dissenters at James's Declaration of Indulgence does not seem to have been so general as the author implies (p. 337), and in spite of the very broad views on toleration attributed to James in Clarke's *Life* (II, 145-151), which, by the way, might have been cited, many will question the assertion (p. 357) that "there is no reason, again, for supposing that he only relieved all nonconformists, with the object of giving relief to the Catholics". James's truthfulness is constantly insisted upon, though he certainly did not observe the spirit at least of the promises made at his accession, and much of the blame for the most disastrous measures of his brief reign is ascribed to his too generous trust in unworthy men. Always less dissolute, except in

the matter of sexual purity, than those about him, emphasis is laid on the fact that James's last years were a pattern of personal morality and devoutness.

Although we have had to pass some adverse criticism on a side of the work where the general reader might be misled, we ought to be grateful to the author for a book which, if not strikingly interesting, is nevertheless useful for bringing out features of James's character which are not in general adequately recognized. It is worthy of note that Mr. J. R. Tanner in his recently edited *Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library*, volume I (Navy Records Society, 1903), has furnished additional proof that the period of progress in the administration of naval affairs from 1660 to 1688 was due, to a considerable extent, to the influence of James, thereby conclusively refuting Macaulay's unjust reflection on his capacity in this field of work. His able assistant Pepys was not Secretary of the Admiralty during the Dutch War of 1665-1667, as stated by our author (p. 161), but Clerk of the Acts. Father Gasquet's introduction, devoted mainly to a consideration of James's conversion and the consequences which it involved, argues what few will deny, that, in spite of his continued immorality, his change of faith was due to conviction rather than to policy. The book is well bound and exceptionally well printed; the illustrations are happily chosen, and the analytical table of contents adds to its usefulness for reference.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Friedrich der Grosse und der Conflict mit seinem Vater. Von RHEINHOLD BRODE. (Leipzig: C. Hirzel. 1904. Pp. x, 486.)

It is no enviable task to be obliged to review a book like the above. It is written by a professor in a German university of high standing; it has all the appearance of a most thorough and learned work, with copious notes and citations; the numerous printed authorities quoted are of the highest order, and the author claims to have used manuscript material; the work is evidently the result of great industry. Yet so faulty is the arrangement, so slight is the thread of connection running through the whole, so minimal—at least from the historical student's point of view—are the results, so inflated and pretentious is the style, that the most lenient critic could find little to praise. The author is something of a mystic. "You cannot", he says when describing the few events that are known of the early days of Frederick the Great, "master the fullness of individual life with the incorporeal word, with definitions and formulas. But the little that has been said, *had* to be said. It is true these explanations offer little perhaps to the abstract thinker, and nothing at all to the bald weigher of facts. But to the soul-knower (*dem Seelenkundigen*) they mean much."

The title of the work is *Frederick the Great and the Conflict with his Father*; the subtitle, "a Contribution to the inner History of the Monarchy of Frederick William I". Yet not until page 259 do we